Draft CHESAPEAKE BAY TMDL

Restoring Maryland's waterways and Chesapeake Bay

Public Meeting Easton, Maryland October 12, 2010

www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl

Today's Agenda

- > EPA presents draft TMDL
 - Rich Batiuk, Chesapeake Bay Program Associate Director for Science
 - Bob Koroncai, Chesapeake Bay TMDL Manager
- Maryland presents WIP
- Question & Answer
- More information www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl

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First...The Bottom Line

Lack of progress triggered TMDL





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TMDL is a "pollution diet"



For your streams, creeks and rivers



Blend of state actions and federal measures









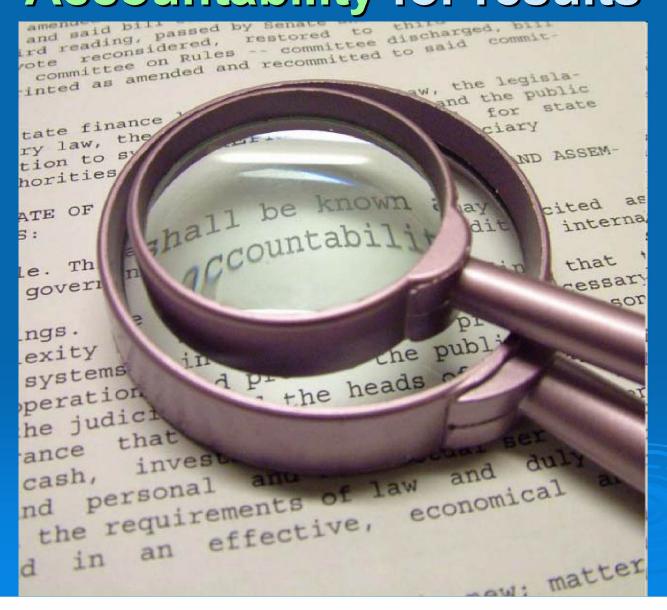








Accountability for results



Task not easy but essential



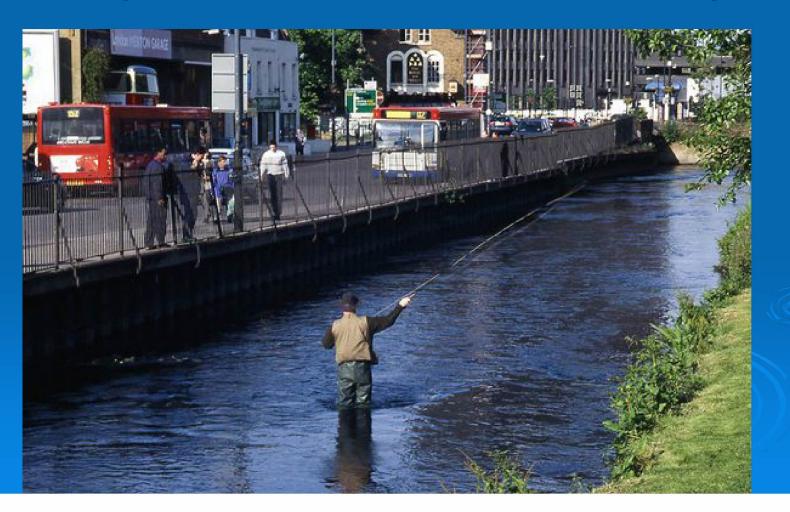
What is a TMDL?

And Why Does it Matter?

Clean Water Act requires TMDL for waters that don't meet state standards



TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load Defines amount of pollution a water body can handle and be healthy



Bay and tributaries are polluted by nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment



Rivers, streams, & creeks contribute to Bay, so included in TMDL



Legal obligation to get it done



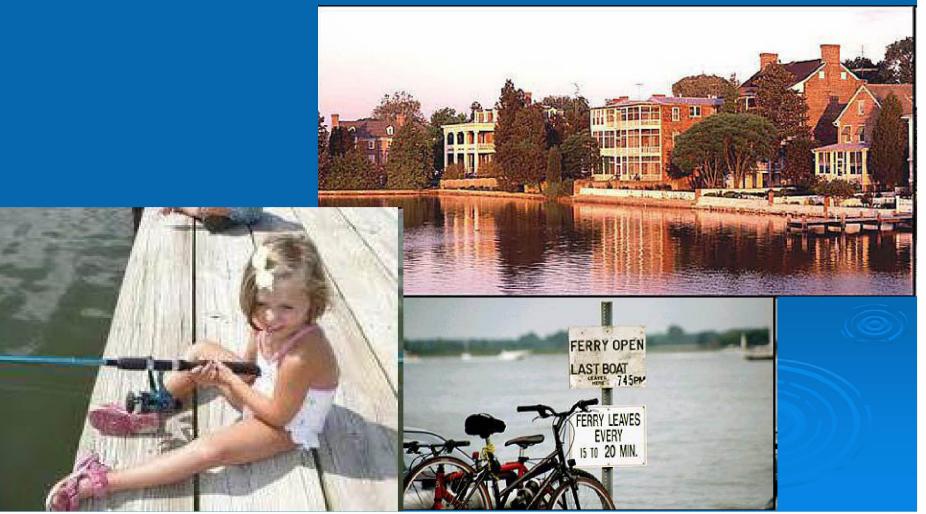
Part of strategy to meet a Presidential Executive Order



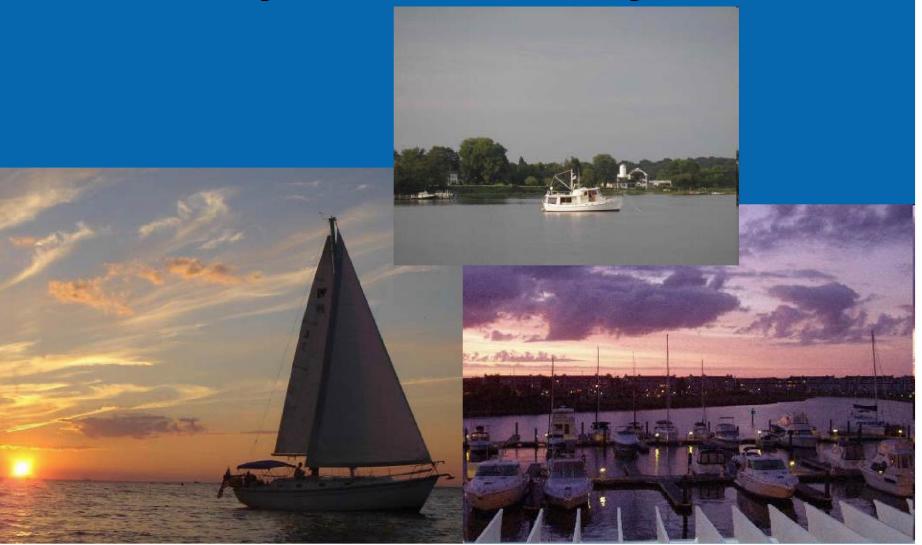
Clean water matters to your community



Clean water matters to your community

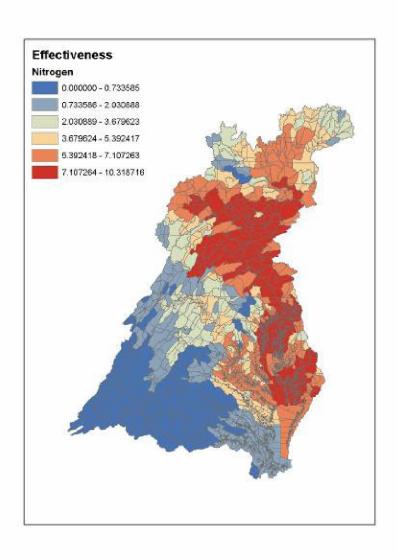


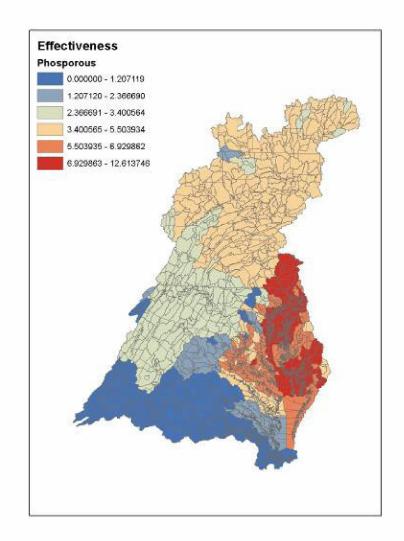
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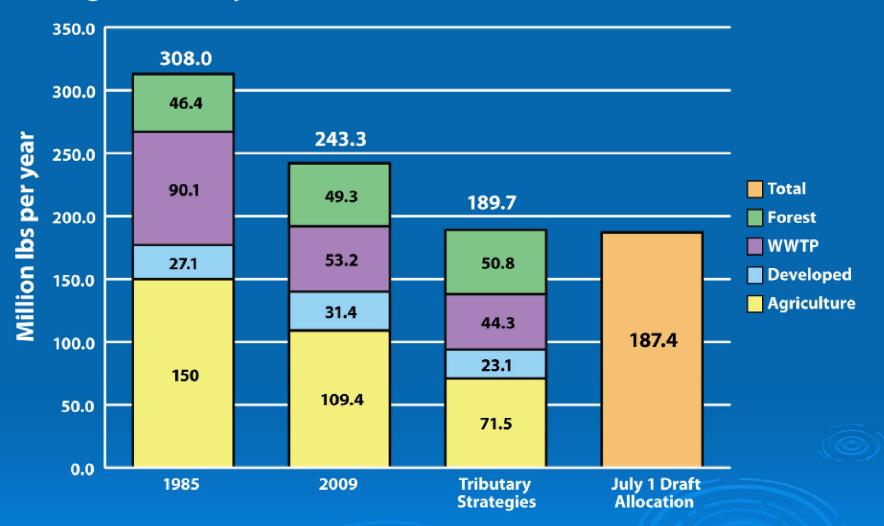
Setting the Pollution Diet

Impact of Pollution





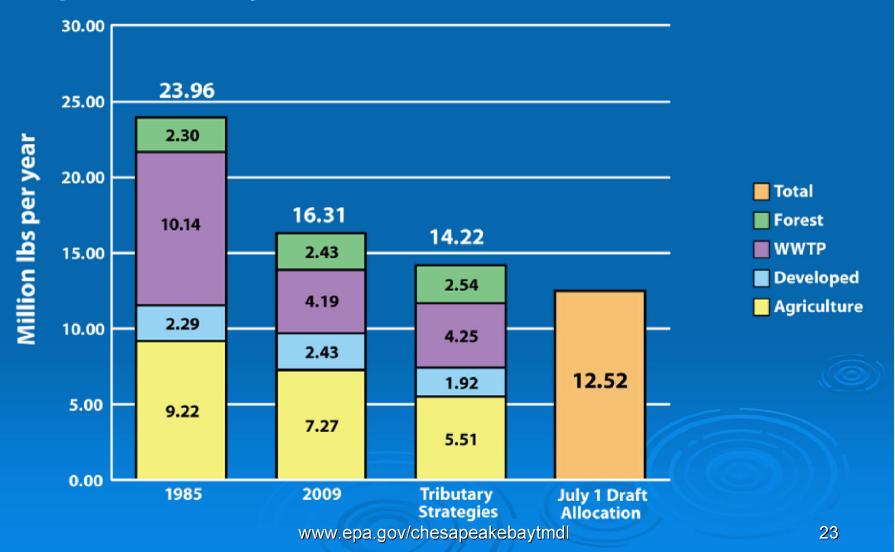
Nitrogen Loads by Sector and Scenario—CBP Watershed Model P5.3



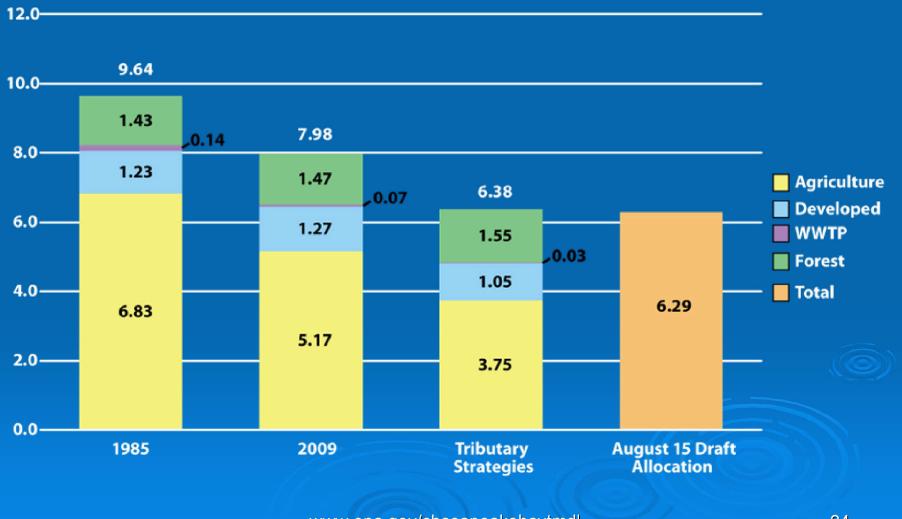
Draft allocation for atmospheric deposition is 15.7 million pounds, which will be achieved by federal air regulations through 2020.

Setting the Diet

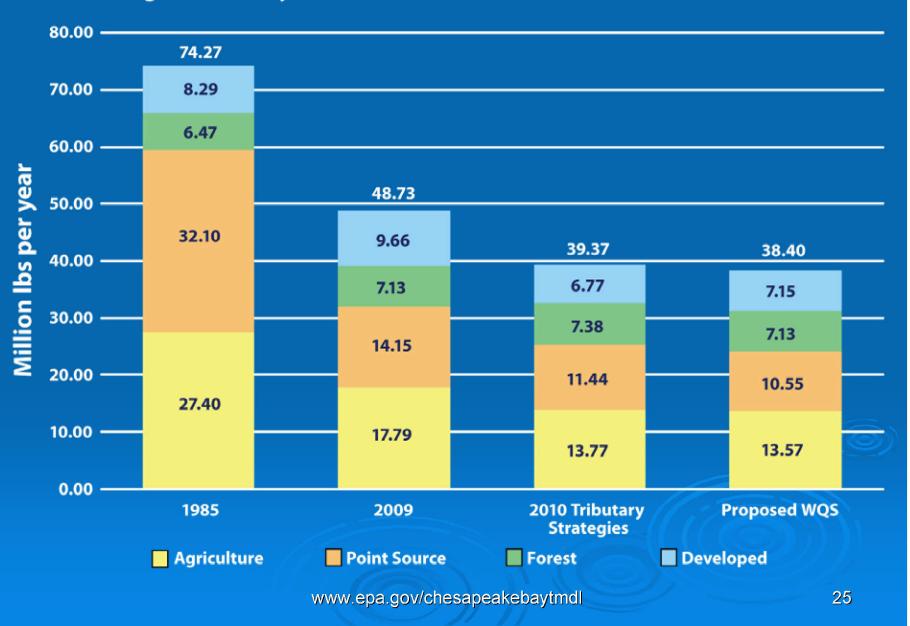
Phosphorus Loads by Sector and Scenario—CBP Watershed Model P5.3



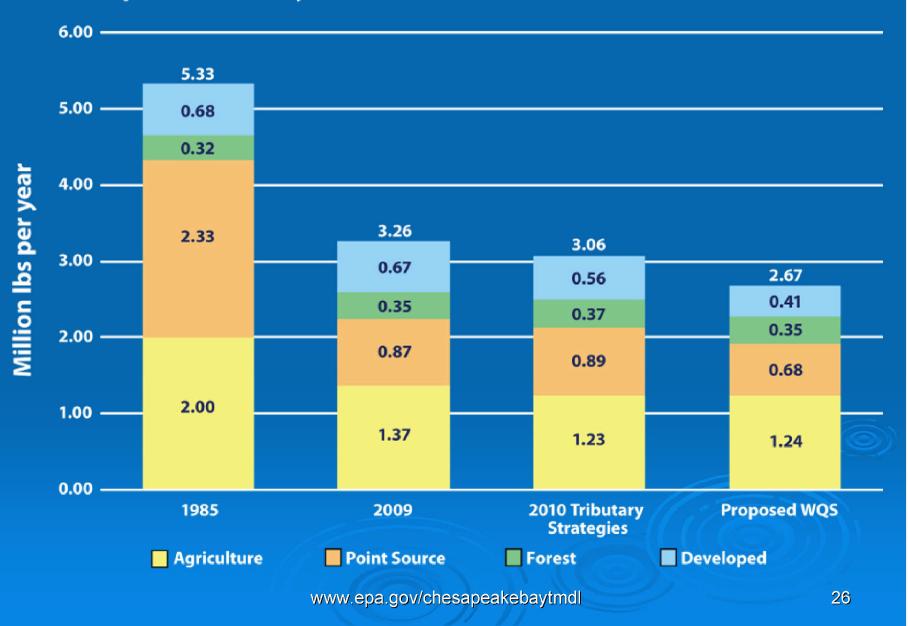
Model Simulated Sediment Loads by Scenario Compared with the Draft Sediment Allocations (billions of pounds per year as TSS)



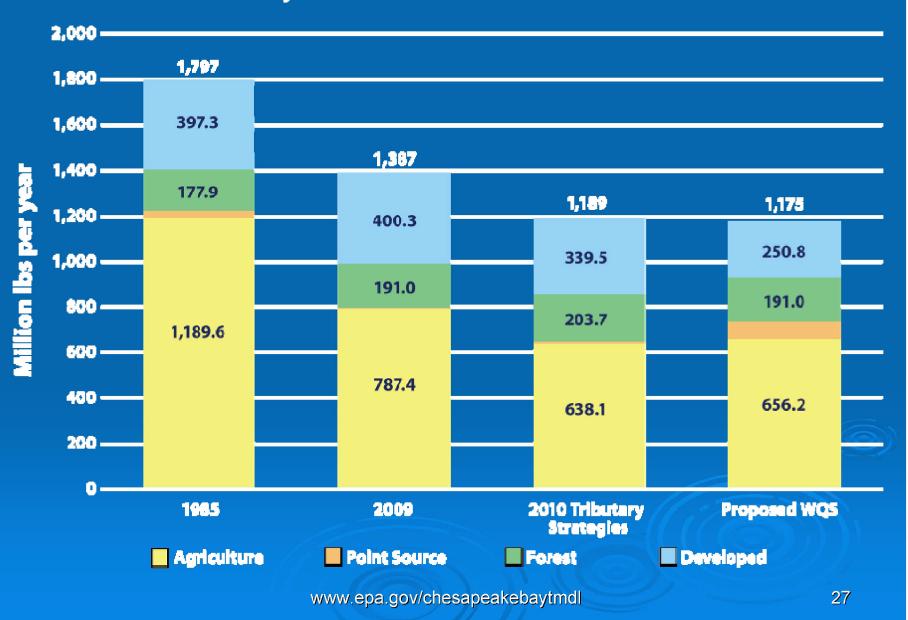
MD Nitrogen Loads by Sector and Scenario—CBP Watershed Model P5.3



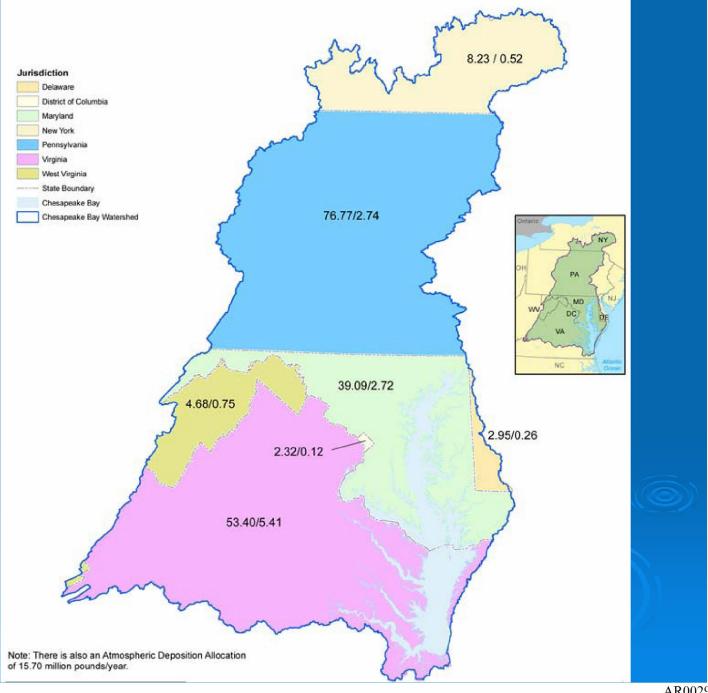
MD Phosphorus Loads by Sector and Scenario—CBP Watershed Model P5.3



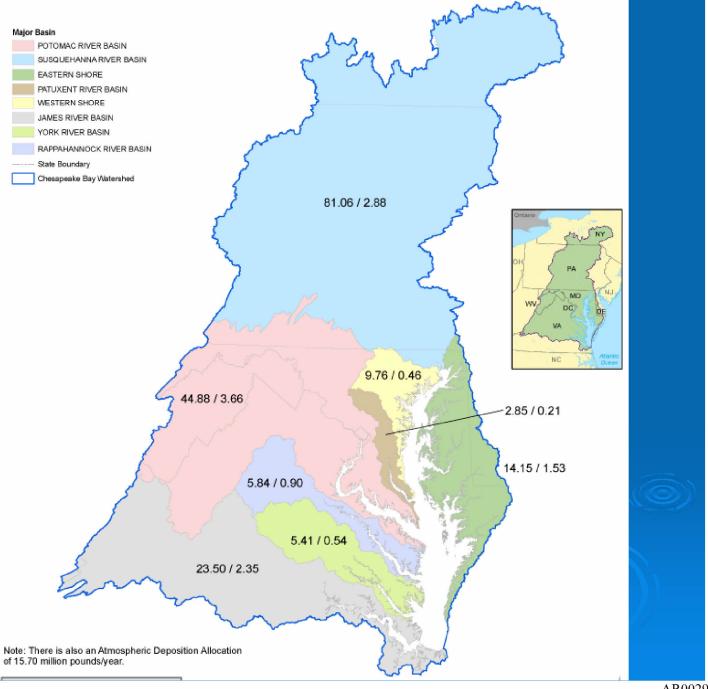
MD Sediment Loads by Sector and Scenario—CBP Watershed Model P5.3



Pollution Diet by State



Pollution Diet by River



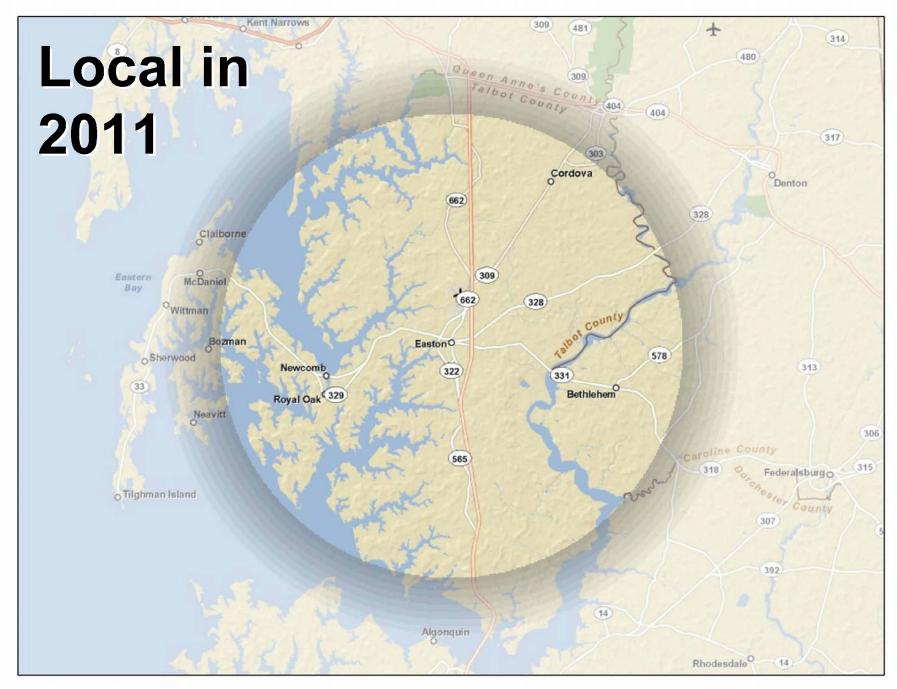
TMDL Goals

2 year milestones

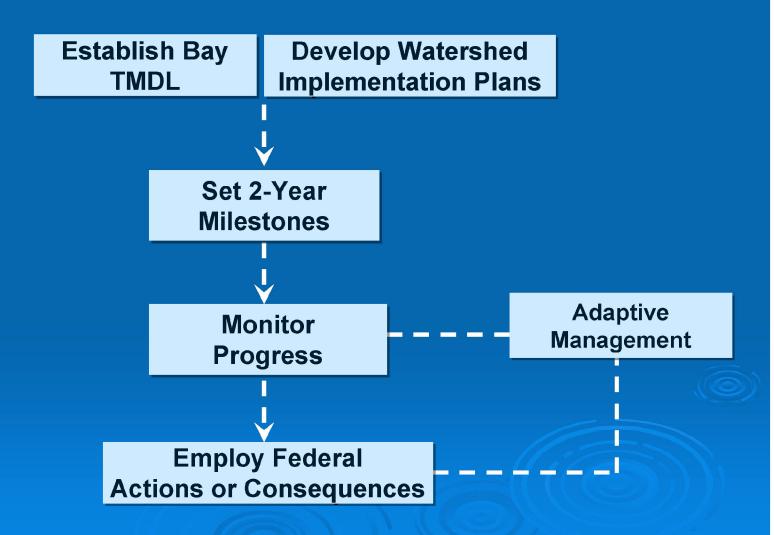
60 percent by 2017

100 percent by 2025

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Accountability for Results



Meeting the Pollution Diet

Watershed Implementation Plan

The how, when and where of attaining the TMDL diet

Overall Draft WIP Evaluation

- 7 jurisdictions provided Draft WIPs in early September
- > WIPs must:
 - achieve pollution targets
 - provide reasonable assurance

Do WIPs meet the allocations?

Jurisdiction	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Sediment
DC			
DE			
MD			
NY			
PA			
VA		4	
WV			

Draft Maryland WIP Evaluation

- Met nitrogen (0 percent over)
- Met phosphorus (0 percent over)
- Met sediment (0 percent over)

But some river basins over for N, P, and/or S.

Overall Draft WIP Evaluation

None of the WIPs provided adequate assurance

- Inadequate strategy for filling program gaps
- Limited enforceability/accountability
- Few dates for key actions

Federal Backstops

- > All jurisdictions require some level of backstop to:
 - Meet the pollution allocations
 - Provide a high level of assurance
- Backstop allocations focus on federal authority
 - Additional reductions from regulated point sources (wastewater treatment plants, CAFO, MS4s)
 - Finer scale allocations for headwater states

Federal Backstops

- Backstop allocation adjustments
 - Minor adjust load allocations to equal targets
 - Moderate -
 - Stronger CAFO/MS4 requirements
 - Significant WWTPs: N @ 4 mg/l, P @ 0.3 mg/l
 - High Backstop
 - Stronger CAFO/MS4 requirements
 - Significant WWTPs: N @ 3 mg/l, P @ 0.1 mg/l

Backstops by Jurisdiction

- ➤ Maryland, DC Minor Backstop
- Virginia Moderate Backstop
- Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia – High Backstop
- Headwater States (PA, NY, WV)
 - EPA assigning finer scale wasteload and load allocations

Draft MD WIP Evaluation

For Maryland: minor backstop

- Most substantial WIP; MD is committed to having practices in place by 2020 to meet the allocations and by 2017 to achieve 70% of reductions
- WIP should have more specific implementation plans and specific contingency plans
- Should include plans with schedules for addressing any known program funding and staffing gaps
- Information on compliance rates and enforcement in current programs for all sectors should be included

In Summary

- Hybrid TMDL is blend of jurisdiction WIPs and EPA backstop allocations
- > Final WIPs need to address deficiencies

EPA prefers to use jurisdiction WIPs and not backstop in final TMDL

Opportunities for Improvement

- Jurisdictions can enhance their WIP submissions by the November 29 deadline
 - EPA will engage jurisdictions in discussions
 - EPA will evaluate the final WIPs
 - Final TMDL will be informed by final WIPs

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Next Steps

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Next Steps

- > Hold 18 public meetings in six states, D.C.
- Public comment period until November 8
- States, D.C. submit final WIPs on November 29
- > TMDL will be established by December 31

Submit Your Comments

- Public comment period until November 8
 - Electronically, visit: <u>www.regulations.gov</u> Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OW-2010-0736
 - In writing, mail to: Water Docket, EPA, Mailcode: 2822T 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, D.C., 20460.
 - By hand, drop off from 8:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.: EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room, EPA Headquarters West, Room 3340, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.

